

## TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1873.

THOS. D. FISHER, Editor.  
JOS. A. HUBB, Printer.

## A CUBAN MORROR.

The war for Cuba's independence from Spanish rule progresses with a logged determination on the part of the insurgents, and now and then some horrible atrocity forces the unhappy struggle upon the attention of the world. The last and most sickening of these atrocities, and one which demands the immediate attention of our government, has just been enacted at Santiago de Cuba, under the management of the Spanish authorities. A whole ship's crew murdered in cold blood—shot down like so many bees!

The *Virginus*, an American vessel, loaded with supplies for the insurgents, and having on board several insurgent generals and a number of volunteers, was recently run down and captured by the *Tornado*, a Spanish man-of-war, although she was carrying the United States flag and sailing in American waters. Her flag was hauled down by the *Tornado* and the captured vessel taken to Santiago, where all on board were made prisoners, even the officers and crew. Among the insurgent officers on board the *Virginus* was General Ryan, an American by birth, and at one time a correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The commander of the vessel, Capt. Joseph Fry, was a native of Florida, and has a wife and seven children living in New Orleans. How many Americans there were in the crew we cannot say.

As soon as the *Virginus* was taken into the port of Santiago, the insurgent generals were arraigned before a military court-martial on a charge of piracy, condemned and immediately taken out and shot by a squad of Spanish troops. Subsequently, on the 7th inst., Captain Fry and thirty-six of the crew, were marched out by tens and murdered, the last falling on the dead bodies of the first, which were left lying where they were shot until the whole thirty-six were brutally butchered. The day following twelve more Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot.

And now our government is puzzling its head what to do about it. Of course the authorities, on receipt of the news of the first butchery, remonstrated with the Spanish government, which was very sorry, and all that; but still the horror goes on, Spain having her hands so full at home that she can't control her subordinates in Cuba, while the President is restrained by the constitution and laws from making war upon Spain by attacking her colonies. We must wait till Congress meets, and allow our flag to be insulted on our own waters—our citizens murdered by a blood-thirsty and treacherous race.

If Spain doesn't do something besides apologizing, doesn't mete out condign punishment to the murderers in order to prevent like atrocities in future, then our government should demand them of the Spanish government, and treat them as they did their victims, and in case of refusal make Spain feel our power. Some reparation of the kind, it may be, the government is thinking of, for it is announced that there is an unusual activity in our navy yards.

But it must be confessed that we haven't much of a navy, although large sums of money are spent every year in this department. In the appropriations for the current year, the navy was allowed an increase of four millions over the previous year, and yet we haven't a single man-of-war fully equipped for such emergencies as the present. We don't wonder that our flag is insulted by petty governments.

Johnson and Holt are still disputing as to who was responsible for Mrs. Surratt's murder. Johnson says Holt withheld certain documents of importance in the case. Holt denies the soft impeachment, observing that for such rascality were it true he ought to have been court-martialed (and we agree with him on this particular point) and yet Johnson kept on friendly terms with him throughout his administration.

Morton of Indiana favors greenback relief.

There were eight British subjects among the murdered crew of the *Virginus*.

The war footing against Cuba for the recent massacre by the Spanish there is waxing intense.

Ambrose Coe, the butcher of Miss Abbie Sumners, has now been laying in jail over three years. He is to have another trial in January.

Two convict negroes escaped from the penitentiary wood boat at Jefferson City on the 15th inst. They had not been heard from at last accounts.

The opinion of all our prominent men, and the public generally, is that Spain and her Cuban subordinates will have to be humbled by a little taste of American vengeance, in order to stop their insults to our flag and citizens.

A Little Rock dispatch says that from the best information that can be obtained of the result of the recent special election in Arkansas for members of the legislature, the Democrats will have a majority of twenty-four on joint ballot in that body.

Holt says that Johnson did know Miss Anna Surratt was at his door entreating to be heard in behalf of her doomed mother, but showed no feeling. He remarked, however, according to Holt's statement, that he might be induced to pardon the mother if somebody would take that girl away. Neither of those worthies will increase their popularity over this matter. They had better follow the example of her other murderers.

**CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.**—A Peoria (Ill.) telegram says: On the 11th inst., Andrew J. Leighton of this city went to the barn with his son, leaving a little daughter four years old sitting in a rocking chair near the stove. The son returning to the house in a few minutes found that the child had rooked over on to the stove. She was so badly burned about the head and breast that she died in a short time. The mother was absent attending a funeral.

**GETTING THE NAVY READY.**—A New York dispatch of the 16th says: About five thousand persons visited the navy-yard yesterday, many of them being in search of work. But, not taking into account those who went there for purely personal motives, the officers of the yard say that at no time since the war has the general public evinced such an interest in the affairs of the navy-yard. No secret is made of the fact that orders have been received from Washington to prepare all the available vessels in the yard for active service as soon as possible, and well-informed parties say that orders have been issued to prepare for the sea at once every suitable vessel in the United States navy. The frigates *Minnesota* and *Colorado*, each carrying fifty guns, will be ready for the sea within twenty-days.

At the recent installation of officers of the Resolute Lodge, I. O. G. T., one of the most numerous and prosperous lodges in St. Louis, we notice the names of several of our friends. Mr. Joseph Campbell, who is well known here, conducted the services, he being the grand worthy chief. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Campbell was called to the chair and said: Since the organization of this lodge in 1867 it has always held the front rank in temperance. We have rented this beautiful hall and come into your neighborhood that we might disseminate the principles we are pledged to support. We have thrown open our doors to-night that we might become acquainted, and to enlist your influence in this work. Our aim is the raising of man to a higher and better life, and we ask in this the support of every christian man and woman in the community.

Other addresses were made, and the entertainment of the evening included some excellent instrumental and vocal music, by such performers as Mrs. Goodwin, Misses Ayton, Buckingham and Savits. The hall was filled with a large and intelligent audience, and the occasion was a most pleasant one.

## How Did it Happen?

The various reasons assigned by the leading Republican journals for their late party reverses, squirm, dodge and equivocate as they may, all resolve themselves finally into one palpable fact—their defeat is an evidence, not admissible of being argued away, that the people are rapidly losing confidence in the ability and capacity of the national administration; are determined upon replacing it with a set of better men and a code of better principles; and are convinced in fact, that the party in power has completed whatever work it was originally assigned to do and is no longer wanted.

It is said, upon one hand, we are aware, that the "Grange movement" has brought all this thing about; but what, pray, brought about the Grange movement? It is said, upon another hand, that it is all owing to "anti-monopoly;" but in what instinct of the popular mind did anti-monopoly have its origin? Again, we are told that this political revolution is traceable to the nervous shock which the confidence of the money interest of the country has experienced; but what was it that occasioned a shock so powerfully nervous? Others tell us that it was apathy on the part of the Republican masses that led to their discomfiture; but how did it happen just at a time when events of a peculiar and extraordinary character pointed so directly to their political danger, that they manifested so little interest, or desire, or effort to escape it?

These questions, answered as they should be—answered as in good faith they only can be—go unmistakably to show that the late elections, wherever any marked defections have taken place, terminated as they did because of a loss of vitality in the Republican party, and a gain in the recuperative energies of the Democratic. Had the present administration in Washington exemplified in all departments of the government those principles of honesty, economy and patriotism that tend to promote the general prosperity and inspire the public with a continuous sense of safety, there would have been no such thing as an uprising of farmers in opposition to it today; there would have been no ringing protests against its favoritism, folly and class legislation, uttered in its ears by the anti-monopolists; the confidence of the money interest of the country would have experienced no such overpowering shock as it is now trembling under; nor would Republicans all over the land have exhibited a manifest willingness to let the elections go by default, or, as in thousands of cases they did do, have gone boldly to the polls and voted against their own party candidates. The *Milwaukee Sentinel*, a Republican paper, touches more explicitly than Republican journals usually do upon this matter, when it says:

"The national administration has made some mistakes which it cannot repair, and a mistake in politics is always regarded as little better than a crime, and punished sometimes as severely. We blundered badly in Louisiana affairs, and many of the government appointees in some of the States were taken from the vulgar class known in popular parlance as bummers and dead-beats, to the disgust of the better portion of the community. The ring business which ruined the old Democracy, and which will, and ought to ruin any party has existed among Republicans to a greater or less extent, and Congressional jobbing has not been lacking."

It was the blunders, then, of the national administration, the character of government appointments, the ring business, that "ought to ruin any party," and Congressional jobbing, that conspired so largely to Republican defeat and arrayed against it the conservative elements of the country, upon a platform of essentially Democratic purposes, and in forms that, by whatever name men please to call them, must of necessity in the campaigns of the future be blended into Democratic organizations.—*St. Louis Times*.

The *London Times* of the 17th, in a leading editorial, says of the *Virginus* affair had occurred during the ascendancy of the Democratic party, Cuba would doubtless have been immediately annexed. It draws a contrast between the conduct of Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American government of foreign blockade runners during the rebellion. It is called upon to act in consequence of the execution of any of her subjects there, is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by the United States.

The *London Telegraph* of the same date contains an article similar in tone to that of the *Times*. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is powerless to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though reluctant to do so.

## The Financial Situation.

Let us look at it. A calm, dispassionate survey of the fields will enable us to see understandingly. And we will premise what we have to say here, with the remark that all that is required to woo trade back to its wonted activity, is a full restoration of public confidence.

It is true that in many portions of the country, various industrial enterprises have suffered, and their business has been crippled. A considerable number of operatives have been thrown out of employment in manufacturing establishments nearly everywhere, because business would not warrant the running of these manufacturing concerns. Numbers of enterprises which required large amounts of money, have been temporarily checked, waiting for the general contraction in business, consequent upon the financial panic, to relax. In the meantime the natural tendency of money is toward the accumulation in the great money centers. Western cities have an abundance of currency, and in New York the plethora of greenbacks is indicated by the fact that it is impossible to sell large amounts at a premium. The sound banks are simply fortified against a "run," and if there are those that are unwise the country will be better off by the closing of their doors.

The New York banks are strong in gold especially. They have received fifteen millions in gold from Europe since the first of October, and the United States Treasury Department has disbursed more than that amount in payment of interest. Again the balance of trade is in our favor, and hence instead of our sending gold abroad to settle our balances, foreign countries are sending gold here to settle theirs. And here it may be said apostrophically, that our people will dispense with millions of dollars' worth of dry goods and articles of luxury; and various other things from foreign manufacturers for a time because a financial panic enforces general economy, while trans-Atlantic countries cannot dispense with our bread-stuffs, provisions and cotton. It is not improbable that the decline in the revenue from this falling off of importation may reduce by one half the reserve of forty-four millions by the time Congress meets, to enable the Government to pay its obligations, but good will result finally. Notwithstanding the probability of the addition of several millions of greenbacks to our currency, it is a curious feature of the financial situation that gold is not desired by speculators in that article. It appears that there is more gold than legal tender in the banks, while farmers demand greenbacks, or at least prefer them to gold for what they have to sell.

In view of this state of financial affairs, is there really any cause for alarm? There is an abundance of money in the country, which is good beyond peradventure; the great granaries of the West are full to overflowing; the cotton crops a good one there is an active demand abroad for all of our surplus, and nothing now is needed, so much as a perfect restoration of confidence to set in motion all the wheels of trade and commerce, which have been temporarily checked by the panic.—*Chicago Fire-side Friend*.

**WARREN COUNTY.**—The *Banner*, in an article reviewing the early history of Warren county, says: The first County Court was composed of the following named gentlemen: Tilmann Cullum, Thos. N. Graves and Morgan Bryan; they were commissioned on the 20th day of May, 1833, by Daniel Dunklin, then Governor of Missouri. The first clerk was Carly Wells; his deputy was Walter Dillan; first sheriff, Abner Hays, and James Pitzer was appointed Treasurer on the 3rd day of May of the same year. At the first term of the court the county was divided into townships. The first warrant drawn on the Treasurer was for \$6 87, and in favor of Abner Hays. The court closed after three days sitting, allowing the Justices \$5 for their services. All the above named gentlemen have long since been gathered to their fathers.

Secretary Belknap, who sympathizes with the Cuban insurgents, says the cabinet has agreed upon a course that will certainly please the people in the vindication of our honor in the *Virginus* affair. He says if our people are not satisfied with it, they must be very hard to please. The policy is not yet made public.

The *Mexico Messenger* says there are a great many cattle buyers from Illinois in that country, and cattle are being quite rapidly bought up. The price is generally about \$4 per hundred for cattle weighing 1,200 pounds or thereabouts. Robert Buckle sold an extra fine lot of cattle at \$4 85.

The *Ellina, Knox county Sentinel*, says: "We have been informed that the Scotland county fair consisted of bull and a pumpkin. The bull got loose and eat the pumpkin, and then they closed the fair."

Secretary Robeson thinks our Navy is sufficient to cope with Spain.

## Horrible Tragedy.

(From the *Joplin, Mo.* News, Nov. 12.)

On Tuesday of this week, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Paul Marion left the business portion of the city for his home. He entered his dwelling and passed into the kitchen, where the most horrible sight which can be imagined met his gaze. There upon the kitchen floor, side by side, sweltering in their life's blood, lay his wife and infant child, each with a horrible gash in the throat, and a razor, the terrible instrument of death, lying by their side. He rushed to the door and called a neighbor, who hastily set out for a physician, returning with Drs. Titus and Foster. The little innocent had already breathed its last, but the mother still showed signs of life. She was placed upon a bed, when it was found that her throat was badly gashed, but no important vessels were severed, and the wound was not necessarily fatal. The wound was quickly stitched and bandaged, and everything that could be done was done for the unfortunate woman.

Upon her breast was placed an envelope, upon which was written the words: "Good bye, dear husband. I have taken cold, and it is eating me up." The unfinished sentence could not be deciphered, but it is thought it was intended for calamity or evil.

It would seem from this that the lady, who has for some time been in feeble health, first resorted to something internally, the exact nature of which substance is not yet known, probably for relief, or through mistake, but which had the effect to cause a derangement of the mind, during which she committed the terrible deed with the fatal razor.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Marion manifested that she had returned to consciousness, though she did not attempt to speak. During the night the windpipe, which must have been injured, gave way in a fit of coughing, which aggravated the wound; but notwithstanding this, Dr. Titus, the attending physician, entertains strong hopes of her recovery.

As above stated, Mrs. Marion has for some months been in very feeble health, but she was not subject to fits of moroseness or despondency. Her domestic relations with her husband are said to have been of the pleasantest character, and he can assign no reason for her conduct, other than the generally accepted theory of temporary insanity.

The child was about fifteen months old, and was an only child.

"Vice-president Johnson is," says the *Washington Chronicle*, "the first ex-president who has ever returned to the capital of the nation after the expiration of his official term of service in a strictly social manner." Ex-President John Quincy Adams returned as a member of the house of representatives, and ex-President Tyler as a member of the peace congress. Others may have done likewise when called by public duty in some other capacity; but, unless so called to the seat of national government, Washington society has heretofore insisted that it has no place for ex-officials of the high grade.

Statement of amount collected in the Fourth Collection District of Missouri, during the month of October, 1873, by A. C. Stewart Collector, Louisiana, Mo.: Amount collected from tobacco, \$10,238 26; spirits, \$574 52; beer, \$457 34; penalties, etc., for not having license, \$35 60; total for October, \$11,365 72. Over half of the above amount was paid by the tobacco factories in this city.—*Louisiana Press*.

The *Rome, (N. Y.) Sentinel* perpetrates the following: "Father, was Greeley elected?" asked an unsophisticated twelve-year-old of his Republican sire. Starting up with astonishment, the latter answered, "No; why do you ask such a foolish question?" "Because," said the boy, "you said last fall if Greeley was elected there would be a panic, and everybody says there is a panic now, so I thought Greeley must be elected." That boy will make his mark.

Michigan chronicles the reappearance of wolves in large numbers within its borders. The other day a pack of them chased a couple of lawyers several miles. This was a gross violation of professional courtesy.

The piers of the Louisiana bridge are completed.

J. Quincy Adams turns up among the elect to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Ben. McCrary, eighty-eight years of age, has lived on one farm in Howard county, fifty-three years.

The learned men of the present day have about come to the conclusion that the man who held on to the last was a shoemaker.

In a breach of promise case at Fort Wayne the lover was convicted of writing "mihart beats canley for the, my darling buney."

A writer to the *Christain Union*, who saw Miss Elizabeth Peabody at the woman's congress, says that she looked like the grandmother of Boston.